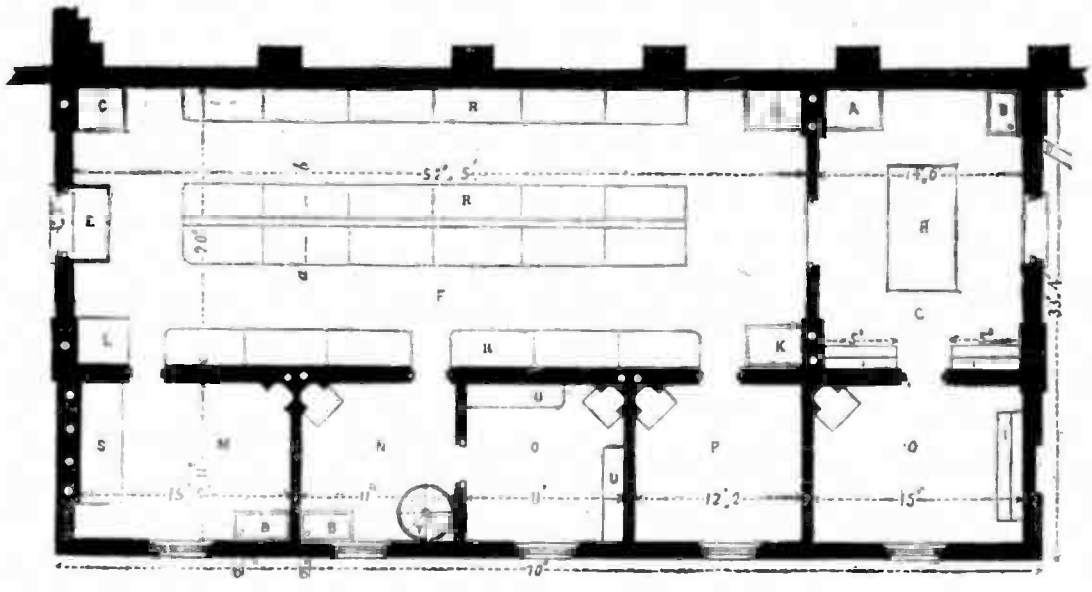
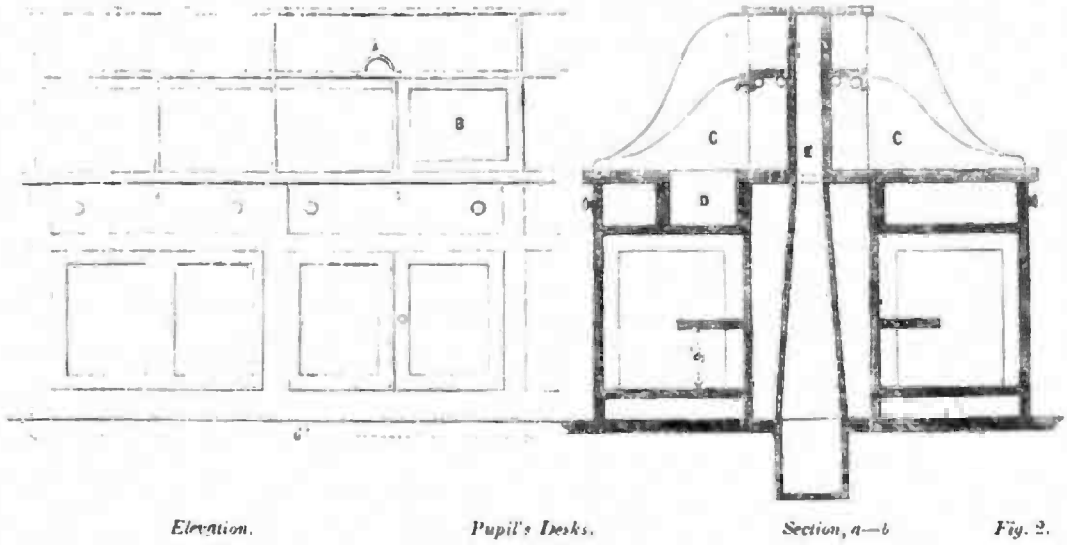
LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

(Mr. T. L. DONALDSON, Architect.)



(*Plan.*) *Fig. 1.*



Elevation. *Pupil's Desks.* *Section, a—b* *Fig. 2.*

LABORATORY FOR PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY,

AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE importance of the study of practical chemistry appears to be making itself felt, and arrangements are in progress in various quarters to afford increased facilities for it. Laboratories will be required, and we therefore think it will be useful to place before our readers some particulars of that which Professor Donaldson has recently completed, in conjunction with the newly-appointed professor of practical chemistry, Mr. George Fownes, at University College, London.

The annexed engraving, fig. 1, shews the plan of the laboratory (F) and adjoining apartments. The former is a handsome room 52 feet 5 in. long, 20 feet wide, and about 23 feet high to the underside of the ridge. The roof is open up to the slate boarding. Six arched iron principals, with a tie-rod midway, support the boarding, and give character to the room without increased expense. It is lighted by means of skylights throughout its whole length. The various parts may be described as follows:—

AA	Sand baths	M	Furnace room, 15 feet 6 in. by 11 feet
BBB	Sinks	N	Graduated furnaces
C&L	Slab for stove	O	Washing and coat room
DDD	Drains	P	Store and steward's room
E	Lobby	Q	Weighing and book-room
G&Q	Professor's private laboratory and apartments	RRR	Pupils' desks
H	Table	T	Iron staircase, and
III	Glass cases	UU	Drawers
K	Boiler		

Fig. 2, shews the construction of the pupils' desks in the centre of the room, where there are twelve back to back; there are twelve others against the walls. Gas is laid on to each division, with an elastic tube and burner (used to heat as well as light); water is also laid on with a small tap to each. Behind the several divisions an air-shaft is formed; it is carried down to the floor at one end and continued by a shaft under the floor to supply the furnaces, which necessarily have the effect of producing a constant draft.

At A, in the elevation, is a zinc tube over the gas-burner with a flue opening into the air-shaft. B, is a glazed enclosure. C, a moveable partition. D, sink lined with lead; and E, the shaft. The lower part of each division is inclosed with dwarf sliding doors, and is provided with a shelf.

The flues are constructed with Moon's circular bricks.

We have only further to say, that the works were commenced in September last; that the pupils took possession of the new building in the beginning of January, and that all the arrangements appear to answer their intended purpose exceedingly well.

NEW BARRACKS AT WOOLWICH.—The whole of the brickwork of the Royal Marine Barracks capable of accommodating upwards of 1,000 men, with residences for their officers, has been erected, and it is expected will be fully completed within three months from the 1st inst. The floors are formed of large flagstones adjoining the fire-places, and the other parts of asphalte on a concrete foundation. To prevent the possibility of the building being destroyed by fire, the whole of the joists are of metal, and the only parts made of wood are the window-sashes and steps leading to the first and second stories. The entire building will be heated by an apparatus for circulating hot air, to be effected by an Archimedian-screw 8 feet in diameter.

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